

go down to the border, maybe because she doesn't want to be associated with President Biden's debacle.

She was put in charge of it. She is the Vice President of the United States. She has a responsibility to go down there. She should have gone there weeks ago, but she still hasn't been.

Maybe if they saw that, if they looked into the eyes of these young kids—one of the first girls we ran into might have been 10 years old, a girl in one of these cells, and she was crying. We asked her: Why are you crying? And she said: I don't want to be here.

She is an orphan. The gentleman talked about orphans. All of these kids, there are no parents with them. They don't want to be here. Many were crying because they are jammed into these cells for 20 hours a day, at least 15 percent with COVID, 6 inches apart, not 6 feet apart. That is what the Biden administration is doing right now.

President Trump fixed this problem. Again, if President Biden just doesn't like President Trump, call it his own name. We don't care. The template, if he doesn't want to do what actually worked, then do something else that works. But just doing this, it is not only a national disgrace, Dr. Fauci and Dr. Walensky said it is a violation of the CDC protocols that every American taxpayer has to follow. And they don't. Exempting themselves from a problem, but making everybody else comply with it, is no way to instill confidence in the American people.

I hope the President goes down there. I hope the President resolves this issue. He should meet with us. He said he wanted to unify the country. He said he wanted to work with everybody. It is time he starts following through on those promises.

Mr. HOYER. Donald Trump didn't fix the problem; he delayed the problem. That is what happened. That is what those pictures reflect.

He didn't fix the problem. He would say to those kids: Get out of here. Go back to Mexico. Maybe you have a parent there, maybe you have somebody who will take care of you, but get out of here.

That was one way to "solve" the problem, I presume. Those kids didn't go away. The fear that they have for being home didn't go away.

Now, I have said, Madam Speaker, this is something that we all need to deal with from a compassionate standpoint, from a legal standpoint, and from a human standpoint, which I guess is redundant to "compassionate." But the fact of the matter is that President Trump did not solve this problem; he simply delayed it.

When he left, the pressure was so great because they did not believe that this President would simply throw them to the wolves, take them from their parents, treat them as refuse.

We need to deal with this, and, hopefully, we will. Hopefully we will get comprehensive immigration reform.

I will say again that one of the reasons that we have the problem of not

adjudicating these people quickly is because we don't have enough judges. And the reason we don't have enough judges, which were included both in the 2013 bill and the subsequent reform bills, is because we haven't passed bills to provide the judges on the theory that if we don't provide the judges, then we won't be able to approve asylum and people won't be able to get in.

Madam Speaker, I am at the end of this circuitous argument.

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Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, these are children being thrown to the wolves, and it is not President Trump who is doing it. It could end, and I hope we can work together to solve this problem.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

UNIONIZATION

(Mr. LEVIN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Protecting the Right to Organize, or PRO, Act.

In 1987, I was arrested for standing on a public sidewalk.

My crime?

I was seeking to help hospital workers organize with SEIU. That was one of many experiences I had demonstrating how American elections for workers to form a union are more like political elections in a dictatorship than in a democracy.

The recent union election at an Amazon warehouse in Alabama shows just how stacked the deck is against workers. It shows the power wielded by companies large and small and the lengths they will go to keep owners and executives reaping the benefits of growing productivity, even at the expense of their workers' very dignity.

It shows the urgent need for change. The Senate must send the PRO Act to the President's desk.

RECOGNIZING SIKH MASTER GURU TEGH BAHADUR

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate the American and global Sikh community as they celebrate the 400th birth anniversary of their ninth Sikh Master Guru Tegh Bahadur.

Master Guru Tegh Bahadur lived a very meaningful life. He was one of the 10 gurus who founded Sikhism.

Islam was imposed during the reign of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. Hindu temples were destroyed and turned into mosques, and the emperor persecuted those who would not convert to Islamic law.

Guru Tegh Bahadur spoke out amid the persecution. He refused to convert to Islam and, in 1675, he was beheaded in Delhi. He is celebrated in the Sikh community because of his heroic efforts in defending religious freedoms. Because of his efforts to protect human rights, he is often referred to as Srishti Chadar, protector of humanity.

Madam Speaker, Master Guru Tegh Bahadur's memory inspires us to work even harder to support religious freedoms for everyone everywhere.

RECOGNIZING OFFICERS JEFFREY JOHNSON AND MICHAEL POLLACK

(Mr. MALINOWSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, as we mourn the victims of another senseless mass shooting in America, I rise to recognize two police officers in my district: Jeffrey Johnson and Michael Pollack of the Westfield Police Department, who prevented a potential mass shooting in my district in 2019.

On June 13 of that year, Officers Johnson and Pollack responded to a call at Tamaques Elementary School in Westfield, where they were met with a man armed with a .45-caliber gun, hollow-point bullets, and 130 rounds of ammunition; an arsenal much of which is not legal in New Jersey, but which he had obtained legally in another State.

The officers disarmed and arrested the man, potentially saving the lives of teachers, staff, and kids. The officers recently received the Hero Award from our Union County Prosecutor's Office, and I continue to honor their heroism here on the House floor today.

This incident is another reminder that while we have strong gun laws in New Jersey and one of the lowest rates of gun violence fatalities in the country, as a result, many of our neighboring States do not. As long as our gun laws are inconsistent across State lines, those who wish to commit mass murder will find the means to do so.

AMERICAN STEEL FOR AMERICAN INFRASTRUCTURE

(Mr. FORTENBERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Madam Speaker, a long time ago, I made the decision to stand by the people who grow our food, protect our country, and make our stuff. Now, for a moment, if we could put aside the ever-expanding definition of infrastructure, I think we could agree on a basic principle: if we are going to ask American taxpayers to fund new American infrastructure, then we need to use American companies, American steel, and American labor.

It is especially important that American-made steel not be outsourced for fabrication to nations with lax environmental standards and lax labor

standards. As this pandemic has so forcefully and painfully shown us, an overreliance on a foreign supply chain makes us vulnerable.

Madam Speaker, how about this: a "Made in America" label on all products used in American public works across the country. On that, perhaps, we can agree.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS' FIRST 100 DAYS

(Mr. AGUILAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, earlier this week, we marked the 100th day of the 117th Congress, and I rise today to reflect on some of the progress we have made in the House.

In our first 100 days, we passed the Equality Act to ensure full equality under the law for our LGBT community.

We removed the ratification deadline from the ERA to extend that same equality to all American women.

We passed the Dream and Promise Act, giving young immigrants who call this country home a chance to build their lives here.

We passed the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act to reform our broken system of policing.

We took meaningful, lifesaving action to prevent gun violence and stop further tragedies.

The recent tragedies our country has endured have further highlighted the need for the Senate to take action quickly on these bills.

We passed the American Rescue Plan, the most important and ambitious investment in the American people into nearly a century. This bold legislation gives us a roadmap to help us build back better and to emerge from this pandemic stronger than ever. It has helped 50 percent of Americans receive a lifesaving vaccine and put money in the pockets of people.

I am so proud of all we have achieved, and I know our work is just getting started.

LIMB LOSS AND LIMB DIFFERENCE AWARENESS MONTH

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, April is Limb Loss and Limb Difference Awareness Month. More than 2 million Americans live with limb loss or limb difference, and an additional 28 million are at risk of amputation surgery. It is estimated that more than 500 Americans lose a limb each day. With great advances in prosthetics, sometimes we may not even know that those around us may be missing a limb.

There are many causes of limb loss, some not immediately apparent to us, including, number one, vascular disease, 54 percent of which includes diabetes.

Americans of all ages, from children to our seniors, are affected. Eighty-eight percent are over 45 years old. Of course, many of our brave servicemembers suffer injuries resulting in limb loss, over 1,500 currently from Iraq and Afghanistan.

Each of these Americans has their own story and faces unique challenges. Many amputations result from some preventable disease and have preventable issues, such as diabetes and peripheral vascular disease. This is another reason to raise awareness of limb loss and educate ourselves and others about what it is like to live with limb loss and limb difference.

END U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN

(Ms. JACOBS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for ending U.S. involvement in the war in Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, wars are supposed to end. In the time that we have been in Afghanistan, I have graduated from middle school, I have graduated from high school, I have graduated from college and grad school, worked at the U.N. and the State Department, started two organizations, and was elected to Congress.

I represent San Diego, a proud military community, and one that knows better than most the human cost of war. Ending this war does not invalidate those sacrifices. It recognizes them. We are indebted to the thousands of servicemembers who answered the call to serve, and we remember those who never came home. It is in their honor that we look to the next challenge.

Now it is time to prioritize diplomatic and humanitarian work in Afghanistan, to reassert Congress' authority on war powers, and to focus our efforts on the security needs of the future, not the past.

RECOGNIZING DASIA TAYLOR OF IOWA CITY

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a young woman in my district who is making strides in the field of medical science.

Mr. Speaker, 17-year-old Dasia Taylor of Iowa City is currently in the research phase for her groundbreaking invention: surgical sutures that change color when a wound becomes infected.

These sutures will be an asset to both doctors and patients to catch post-surgical infections early on when they can be treated more easily with antibiotics. This, in turn, will save lives.

For her intellect, research, and ingenuity, Dasia was recently recognized

among the top 40 finalists in the 80th Regeneron Science Talent Search, one of the most prestigious science and mathematics competitions in the United States for high school scholars.

I could not be prouder of Dasia and excited for the next generation of women scientists who are working towards building a better future for generations to come.

AMERICA'S OPIOID EPIDEMIC

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak on a commonsense bill I introduced to promote accountability for America's opioid crisis. The opioid epidemic has taken almost as many lives as the COVID-19 crisis.

The Sackler family has amassed billions of dollars, in large part, through the sales of Purdue Pharma's OxyContin. Members of the Sackler family have been directly involved in the company's efforts to flood our communities with this dangerous painkiller and to mislead the public on the danger it poses to their health. Purdue has declared bankruptcy, and members of the Sackler family are seeking legal releases from individual lawsuits brought against them by government entities.

My bill, H.R. 2096, the SACKLER Act, ensures that individuals accused of wrongdoing by government actors, like the Sacklers, are prevented from evading responsibility through bankruptcy proceedings.

I ask my colleagues for their support in this crucial effort to ensure accountability for the harm the Sacklers have inflicted on our communities, and to promote justice for lives lost to the opioid epidemic.

CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

(Ms. TENNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, there is a crisis at our Nation's southern border, as you heard when our minority whip STEVE SCALISE outlined it earlier.

Last month, more than 170,000 illegal immigrants were encountered and rescued by border agents at our southern border, and almost 19,000 of them were children, the most ever in a single month.

This is a humanitarian catastrophe, as cartels are profiting at record levels from this egregious human trafficking scheme.

I visited the border, including a child processing center at the El Paso Sector, and witnessed this firsthand. I left with an even deeper sense of respect and admiration for the men and women of U.S. Customs and Border Protection